## New York Daily Tribuna

EUROPE.

BY THE ARABIA'S MAILS. THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Lospos, Friday, Jan. 10, 1-17.

The point d'houneur of a King is a most enziona thing, not easily understood or appreciated by cirimpending danger, began to mobilize her army and militis. Upon this, France and England recommended the release of the prisoners with the under standing that I'russia will make a formal cession of her pretensions. The Federal Council, trusting the his followers yesterday, firmly believing that the matter had come to an end. But according to a telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, King Frederick William does not feel bound to take the advice of are altogether of a medieval character. The Prustonal property, are to become the private property of King Frederick William, who, on the other hand, pledges hunself to expend all the income of charity in the Canton. Under such conditions the King will finally yield and acknowledge the independence of Neutenatel, but only after an apparently hard bargain and long baggling. Swiszerto have a treaty with Prussia attested by the great powers implicitly recognizing her political reconstruction in 1847, and the Union and Federal Government established at that time, which, until now, has been regarded only as a de facto Government by Austria and the Princes of Germany, it being contrary to the provisions of the

A serious outbreak is expected in Spain, where arrests, orders to particular residences and general police surveillance are progressing with fearful rapidity, while the reestablishment of the excise duties on entering the towns of the country seriously affects the interests of the consumers as well as of the producers. The kingdom is evidently going to ruin by Absolutist court intrigues and the miserable financial administration, while Napoleon watches events in the interest of law and order, which, there as in Kansas, means his own interest without regard to right or liberty.

treaty of Vienna and Paris in 1815.

There is no news from the Persian expedition. and Fercuk Khan, the Persian Embassador at Paris, hopes still to arrange the difficulties with the aid of Emperor Napoleon's good offices. Public opinion in England is averse to these Eastern intrigues and wars. It is fully aware that the true interests of the country lie in a different direction, viz., in that of the Australian Colonies, unjustly neglected by the Government. A tithe of the expenditure for the Persian war might have sufficed for establishing a regular and speedy postal communication with Sydney and Melbourne, which is still an institution to be looked for. As to the progress of the colony, the following facts taken from The Melbourne Herald speak volumes:

"The Press.—In Melbonrae there are three daily papers, each with a weekly issue, a daily advertising sheet, and the following weekly publications: Malbourne Punck, Melbourne Lander, Australian Builder, Journal of Commerce, Bear's Weekly Circular, Law Times, and Inscience Circular, irrespective of the Government and Prince Grazettes, and Marray's Prices Current, issued prior to the departure of every mail. The Australian Medical Journal is our sole smarterly intilleation, and the Chinese in the Comment is our sole mail. The Australian Medical Johnnal is our sole quarterly publication, and the following periodicals appear upon the first of every month: The Johnnal of Australiana, The Jasaratian Massager, Bradshar Society to Paradiana, The Jasaratian Massager, Bradshar Society to Paradiana, and The News Leater of Australiana, Gerdong passesses one daily paper and one three times a week. Ballarat, one daily one three times a week, one semi-weekly journal. Bendure, two dadless Castlemaine, two three times a week Brechwerth, two rens weekless. Portland, one three times a week and two weekless, Beliast, two weekless, Kilmere, two weekless, Kyneton, Iso weekless, Kilmere, two weekless, Kyneton, Iso weekless, Atherton (Gipps 1 Land, one weekly Warnambast one semi-weekly: Forcat Creek, one weekly and Williams lown, the weekles, The support afforcied to so large 8 number of newspapers, by a population not exceeding three bundred and fifty thousand sons, is an index to the prosperity and the general intelligence of the people of Victorias.

"Sculpture—Eight figures, typical of Wisdom Laberty, Peace, Justic, Mercy, Fame, Licenture and Victory, are being modeled for the deconstion of the new Houses of Parhament, and, so far as we can judge from the two specimens presided by Mr. Sammers who carried off a gold mean at the Koyal Academy), they will reflect credit upon the artists soncerned.

mere (who carried off a gold mere) at the Royal Acadessy), they will reflect credit upon the artists concerned. A public subscription is being raised for the purpose of creeting a statue in bronze or manile to Mr. John Pasco Faskhur, the Komulus of the Vactorian State.

"Secrety—The tone of Victorian secrety has become materially changed of late. It is more English than it was. The Californian sing and swagger which some time ago were the rage, and were in especial favor with the "gests" of the metropolis, have almost totally disappeared, and men now converse in ordinary colloquial language, without feeling a call to intone every phrase they utter. We are happy to say that the same spirit of reform has lately presided over our commercial transactions, and that touch and go is no longer the motio, which at one time was somewhat use tra-quently adopted.

The negotiations about the redemption of the Sound dues have come to a close, and the exact on of the obnoxious dues will cease as soon as the En-

Holland, Mecklenberg, Oldenburg, Hamburg, Hanever and the United States have either not agreed to the amount, or refused to enter into negetiations; they are expected to make up the sum

f the unbabitants of Moldo-Wallachia in the Diabout such an eventual success of English diplo-

THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1857. The Spanish Minister appointed for this post. Señor Have the goodness to turn me out, and I will be

it his own party, and excited many rivalries; so

which have held all the world of Madrid in sus-pense for so long a time have been resolved, bringing the Cabinet at this moment into a state of admirable calm. I will say that in this Cabinet, though there may appear to be seven Ministers, the fact has shown that there is only one. The supe-

the actual position of parties. I have already told you that the removal of Urbistondo from the Department degree that cellerts of the reaction. Again, he shows himself a good deal less tied to the influence of France than some of his predecessors. On this point, it must be confessed Narvaez is highly inde-pendent. He has shown great desire to renew ordinary missions which have been sent respectively to either Court will be familiar to you through the public press. Russin is far from Spain, and her absolutist policy can exercise but little influence upon the interior affairs of that country: but the Russian representative at Madrid is the only the Russian representative at Madrid is the only toreign Minister who can and at all, at present, to held in check the domineering spirit of the embassy of France. The English legation at Madrid is power-less at this time, while that of the United States, which could and ought to be more influential at Madrid than again other. Madrid than every other, is, in fact, not worth mentioning. The influence most to be feared in Spain is always that of France, on account of the prevalence of French manners among the de-generate Spainards who have their country houses in the Pyrences, and take with wonderful effect the mineral waters of Vichy and the sea baths of

Narvacz may have seemed to be the most apt to suffer the pressure of France, judging from the efforts of the European press to present him as an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, from his long residence n that country, his love for the French style of hy rg, and, in short, from the circumstances of his last chyatian to power. But in spite of all this, I to peat to you that Gen. Narvaez is creating a position situation as far as possible independent of France, and this is enlisting for him a considerable degree of sympathy in Spain.

sympathy in Spain.

With regard to Rome, the policy of Gen. Narvaez is also that of resistance to further reaction. The King has lost in great part his means of action on account of the new attitude of the President of the Comeil. The clique of priests who were so busy about the palace find themselves paralyzed in a great degree, and now hardly dure to dr w near the royal personages except by means of the mass and the confessional. The Queen, ignorant of the positical changes which take place in her own Cabinet. incal changes which take place in her own Cabinet, still thinks perhaps that she might proclaim absolutism the day she should think best. But I assure you this cannot new be done. You will hear it sould that relations have been perfectly reestablished with the Court of Rome, and that the complete refrecession of power in Spain into the hands of the clergy and the absolutists is immediately to be locked for; but I must insist that Narvaer, though somewhat unexpectedly, is really at this moment an insuperable barrier to the realization of these

We have news that the Government has arrested Gen. Prim and sent him under escort to the Castle or streng palace of Toledo. This blow disconcerts or streng paince of Poicao. This blow disconcer is usiny plans, and, undeabtedly, retards the hour of some expected insurrection. But, to say the truth, Don Juan Prim is not the only one who may be the leader of a sedition, although he has qualities which make him dangerous in the present excum which make and unaggreeds in the present circums statees. He is a good intriguer, valuant, and pre-tends to be liberal in his ideas. The more ad-vanced portions of the old Progresista party and sine of the Democrats are his supporters in the conspiracy which he has been mirsing for some time

have suffered their turn in some persecution; an secondly, in this result of the occult labors of Gen Prim a lack of discretion is clearly discernible. The fact is, that in Spain the jolly comrades of a conspiracy often tell by night in the cases the plans which they have set on foot during the preceding day. It any conspiracy comes to anything, it is generally on account of its details being tailed

## THE AMERICANS FIGHTING IN CHINA.

From The Caina Matt. Nor. 20

The principal incident during the week has been the proceeding of the United States squadron, consequent upon an unjustimable attack made upon a party of naval officers and civilians by the "braves" occupying the liarner Forts, and which is likely to involve the Americans also much against their will, in a quarrel with the Chinese. The particulars are as follows:

"On Saturday about 4] o clock in the afternoon, the Portsmouth's six oared pinnace, in which were Commander Forte, his first heutenant, Mr. Sturgis, and the Rev. Mr. Many was pulling up from Whampon to Canton, and when abreast at the lower fort, a gun was discharged at them, which crossed the bow a little ahead. Mr. Sturgis took the five from the stern of the boat, slood up, and wavel it, to show the Chinese they were Americans, and then told the men to "pull away it in ust have been a mistake; but scarcely were the words nitered, when a second builet payed close to the write to the Governor-General what he had done, and his reasons to doing it, and intimate at the same time his contentment with the satismation he had taken. In execution of this recover, a boat was dispatched our Sanday norming to scand, and ascertain whether the depth of water was sufficient to permit of the Portsmouth and Levans archerine; within a close distance of the forts, the head in doing so, was fired upon and the man killed—bis head be not taken of by a roundshot. On Sanday both versels get under weigh, the Fortsmouth being taken in tow by the Williamette. The Commodore was on board the Levant, but merely as a spectator—the versel being under the command of Capt. Bell of the steamer San Jacinto, Capt. Smith, her own commander, being absent on duty in Canton, guarding the Factories. The Levant unfortabately, grounded before the could be get within range; but the Fortsmouth was towed up to the station fixed upon and as the approached in tow of the scanner, the lasts opined for upon both versels—thus affording a recond confinuation that there was no mistake on the party of the Chinese in their Saturday states upon the party or firmation that there was no mistake on the part of the Chinese in their Saturday status a upon the party

of Americans is the plunace.
"At length, after several shot had struck the Willamette, the sleep was cost off and Capit Foote with mette, the stoop was cast on and Capi. Essete with great coolness dropped his vessel up said under fire till within the yards of the large tort, upon which the Portsmouth poured her broadeds. The engagement with the two forts within range lasted an hour and three quarters, by which time the forts were silenced, but with the two forts within range fasted an hour and three quarters, by which time the forts were allete at, but ince cloop continued her fire half an hour longer, until . 4 shet and shell had been thrown into the forts. The resistance, it will thus be seen, was at the most determine a final, but trap gring could not have been equal to that upon the Bartiscouta the other day by Freich Felly and the twenty three was links, which were latter to the most determine a first of the factors. to that agon the facine on a fire of any of freed by and the twenty three war make, where we had been struct by the countries of the facts of the countries of the facts of the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the stight in the countries of the facts was decayed until morning when the stight in the way of Crimese guinnery before the stight of the way of Crimese guinnery before the stight of them. The portion under the wait, facts waving, Ac. The Committee of the facts are consistent with whom he wrote a letter to the Imperial Committee of the facts of t areas a moment. The men from Canton had mean-while served but onlers had of course been sweet to enspend operations, to the interactionapproximation and organt of every man on beard the squadron, from the commanders downward. The letter reached Canton Thorday morning, and and then to be translated, so that it would not reach its destination till yearerlay morning. Yeb will of course, area explanation for the that it would not reach its destination till vesterday morning. Yeh will, of course, give explanation enough to satisfy Dr. Parker, and there the matter will rest. We have only to say, that in our colming, the attack having been once commen ed, the torts should have been taken, even if they were not destroyed, that thus the Chinese might not have had it in their power to

the Chinese in the fort. The forts themselves are said to be manned by junkmen under the command of Shap-re-tsai's lieutenant, and a gunner, a deserter from the Salamander, a reported to be with him. That seamen are being engaged for service by Chinese, is certain; and if for the rebess, why not for the imperialists? There are hindreds of idle scoundrels in Hong Kong at present ripe for anything. Our correspondent speaks of the pirates on the river cometimes disquising themselves in European clothes. A closer examination would perhaps show them to be Europeans in reality, and some consensation to the consensation of the consensation of the consensation.

and Nankin remained behind for the purpose of blow-ing them up—to envy job, and the fort at Ty cook to # having free upon the fluence. Capt. Savarat to & pos-session of it on the 16th, after deveing out the Chinese.

To the Labor of The Cartan State
Castros, 19th November, 1856.
Sin: On Saturday, the 19th inst., the 18st cutter of
the United States any Portenguth, containing Cap ain
Foote and others, was proceeding from Whampon to
Canton, when she was fired upon from the Barrier nway with all chance of a plea of distaking it, while no less than two round shot, and three charges of graph offer the round shot, were fired into the boat by the Chinese "braces"

At the first discharge of grape, the had was turned for the ships, where she arrived at a o'clock, and after an hour Common Armstrong decided upon taking possession of the two forts, and then advising the Governor of Canton what had occurred. The insult having been averaged, the 'property might then have been returned to the rightful owner, or retained, according as the reply from Governor Leb might indicate a wish for war or lease with the Australia.

returned to the signification of the control of a way of the case the reply from Governor test might indicate a wiso for war or peace with the Americans.

Who can doubt that the result would have been peace, and that on return of the forts, the American its might pass in a Thames wherry without danger! However, we will follow the matter, and learn how valuable is the assistance of able advisers, particularly where they have a stoop spice of the Anti-Imperial interver-of-pirateral. The the time.

At day light on Sunday the San Jaconto's cutter commenced sounding the river from Whampon to the Barrier, which was accomplished after the loss of a maniform a shot while threwing the load. At 1 p. m., twenty four hours after the Portsmenth's boat had been fixed into thet shop and the Levant were nearly in position to open fire. With only water ground to the able the Portsmenth, she was towed up to her berth by the Williams the in the most gainent style on tapt. Curry a just, who was for many minutes in the midst of a hot Williamette, in the most gallant style on Cipi. Curry significance to the from the forts, which had opened long before the ship was near enough to suit Capt Foote. After the steamer had been ordered to cast off and take care of hersol. Capt. Foote dropped with the flood for five minutes, till within four handred and fifty yards distance of the most start the large one at the right end of the bearier, having been then under heavy fire some time. "Sarboard." Let go anchor! "Heal in spring."—"Feel came in quick succession and to cat my story short, the ship fired 2.00

Signal in spring "-"Fire" came in quick succession and, to cut my story short, the sum need 2.0 sinch at the inthe following a hours and 15 minutes. All were well placed at their nearest neighbor, and at the round fort on the eff, some 1.00 yards distant. At dark, firing crased, the forts keeping it up thing case minutes before the ship stopped and giving a sample of what is in store at the French Fully at this time.

from throwing more light on the community than the original ever succeeded in doing, on board the San Ja cities, and commany descring the peaceful promised call of a matter that he reit would deprive his robel friends of an any in the Americans. What does he do Stope all proceedings at a point where the Chinese are sure they have whipped the Americans as far from the nuclear that is, and writes a dispatch calling on Yea to beg parden in 14 hours.

since the dispatch of the mail on the 15th Inst. The

The Barrier Forts being entirely demonstred, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait he issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's men from the factories, and report has it, have taken possession of the Liptat Forts on one of the branches of the river. These they intend holdings remains the armanessue.

CAPTURE OF THE BARRIER FORTS BY THE AMERICANS.

The future plan of operations having been agreed upon by the three commanders, early on Friday morning the Cum-fa towed the Levant into a position minh meaner the force the Barrie stakes alone preventing further progress. The boars of both ships were then manued with a storming party, and the capture of the fort at the entrance of Fidher's Beach resorted on. At Sa m, the little Cum fa under the able direction of Volunteer Captain W. M. Robinet, with the launches and cutters in tow, started for the fort

chosese replied with viger but without loss to the American side. The work of demolition occupied till past noon, when it became necessary to take measures for torther proceedings, and the capture of the Island, or Kourd Fort, was then determined upon. Tarough the able advice of a centleman volunteer present, well shilled in Chinese warfare and local information, a plan or Round Fort, was then determined upon. Introduct the able advice of a centleman volunteer present, well shilled in Chinese warfare and local information, a plan was decided upon, and about 3 p. m. the treeps sailed out of the western gate, and, under cover of the raised hund, or road, along the river's side, marched up to a point opposite to the southern door of the Round Fort and in the line of the Square Fort, while the boats were being tracked up along the shore. While here, waiting for the boats to come up, some Chinese soldiers made a sally from behind the hill at the Lob Creek pageda, and discharged volleys of arrows and rockets, but with no effect. They were speedily driven bock by the Marines and the Portsmouth's howitzer, and nade good their retreat to Honam Island. By this time the boats had arroved at the embarcation, seeing which the Chinese troops in the Round Fort, knowing that it was all up with them, speedily took to their heels, and the forces landed without opposition at 1 p. m. Thus three of the four forts were captured with the boas of five killed and five wounded on boat and shore duty, and two wounded on board the ships. The Levant suffered but fittle: two shots in her hull, one through into the berth deck mainstay shot away, and one. It pounder materially injured by a round shot stilking the muzzle of the gius and splitting it to the muzzle ring. One man lost the oalf of his leg by a cannon ball. This last fort contained Suns, some or which were of enormous califor, and the easters embrasure or approach from Whampos was defended by a verifiable leviathing up, made of brass or copper, 8 in these in the bert and 1 feet in length, its construction showing marks of being of recent casting within a tow years, and upon an improved model. It would well repay one to visit it, and it is to be hoped that the victors will use every dior to bear away such a magnificent prize. Everything appertaining to this fort was destroyed as far as practicable, but the work was not accomplished. There remained erforcing it with powder and that during the day, and showing every determination to maintain a vigorous

The commanders immediately determined upon their The commanders immediately determined upon their plan of operations, and by 12 octock at high the Fidler's Reach Fort was vacated the total force mierly bivous king in the Island Fort. About midnight the mison arose and although Chinese soldiers in hit be seen horry ug to and from the Square Fort, in fall yard opposite, at I a. m. on Saturday morning all hands were called, after a few hours' repose on the only grante theory of the fort, and the separate divisions were ordered uneity into their respective boots, all preparations were made for the attack by the dawn of day three howstzers, with their crews and ammunition, were stationed in the ports on the porthern side. of day three howitzers, with their crews and ammunition, were stationed in the ports on the northern side commanding the Square Fort, and at the time boots pushed off. As they opened out from the fort the order was given to line and, under cover of the three howitzers, which kept up a withering fire of strapped agen the opposite fort, into its centre, through the portholes, and upon the retreating troops, the boots bouched hoise, and upon the retreating troops, the bouse buttned the opposite shere after having been expired to the riking fire of eight gins, loaded with round shot and grape, and in 15 minutes from the embarcation the flowery dag was upon the ramparts of their last strong-hoid. Although it was a periest shower of grape over, about and around them the boats escaped without injury or a man wounded. The Island Fort kept up a fire upon the retreating ( seestials until they were out of reach, and although they raillied ones or twice and honored the victors with a shower of rockets, the advance howitzers glish Parliament shall have provided for the required compensation on the part of Great Briton. The amount of the compensation is the following:

Russia. \$6.800.000 France. \$00.000 France. \$

Barrier Fort. 20 Square Fort. 31 February 20 Square Fort. 32 Square Fort. 34 February 20 Square Fort. 34 February 20 Square Fort. 34 Square Fo

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE

it the vicit rebes and cross of gold. If was the Bishop of Nacey, a parton of the arts, and artist himself to his every lingers end. He felt the artist's sympathy with this lonely and deserted child; and, bidding her draw near, he asked if she possessed accomplishments of say sout, and what she had been taught. The spark was lighted he was right; she could repeat whole reades from Mainvanx. She recited the "Songe d'Athalle," and the incrologue of "Iphigenie"—whole scenes of Midiere, with many personages—making the grave assentidy alternately weep with pily and then shake with binghter. The child returned home; but the evening had not passed before the carriage of Samson, the stage director of the Francais, drove up to the humble door of the house wherein she lodged, and the next day held her installed in the financy of the great comedian, of which she remains a member to this day. The Committee of the Theatre Francais has generously paid all the expenses of her education, and she is now enabled to saru her own livelihood, besides onabling her father to live with comfort in his exile. No wonder then that Stella has been unable to appear since the catastrophe which has deprived her of her first patron—the guide and counselor through whose liberal longing and treedom from all hizotry she was first enapatron—the guide and counselor through whose liberal feeling and freedom from all bigotry she was first onabled to make her talents known.

DEATH OF THE HON ANDREW STE-

We learn from The Charlottesville Advocate that the We learn from The Charlottesville Advocatic that the dence, is Albernarie, at To'clock Sunday night, in his 7th year, of pneumonia. The Advocate states that Mr. Slevenson's health had been failing for many mottle. Last Fall his nervous system was considera-bly shaken by a painful injury to a nerve of his hand. His friends were prepared to expect his death at any

by shakes by a paintin injury to a herve of his hand. His friends were prepared to expect his death at any moment.

Mr. Stevenson distinguished himself while a vary young man, by his talents as a pleader at the bar, and was considered one of the first criminal lawyers of his day. He seen entered political life, and was sent to the House of Delegates in 1804. He remained a member of that body for a number of years, for several of which he filled the office of Speaker, in that capacity he became celebrated for the dignity and ability with which he presided.

From the House of Delegates he went to Congress, hence dested from this Congress, and District. In the liques of Representatives he was elected Speaker. In that pestion he soon earned great distinction, being ranked as possessing, next to Mr. Clay, perhaps in a larger degree than any other man of their day, the pecuniar quantities that fit aman for the very important and difficult duties of a presiding officer. Certain it is that the House of Representaives never has, since it e day of Meers. Clay and Sevenson, been distinguished for the order and decorum that charactorized it while they presided. Times and men too have changed, it is true, but much of that exalted character for dignity and order which belonged to the House in their day, was attributable to their admirable quantities to control its deliberations. From Congress Mr. Stevenson was sent as Minister to the Court of St. James. "While there," as The Charmirable qualities to control its deliberations. From Congress Mr. Stevenson was sent as Minister to the Court of St. James. "While there," as The Characteristic Advocate justly says, "he not only occupied a high position in the diplomatic circle, but, by "the dignity of his character, splendid appearance and distinguished social accomplishments, won for himself many admiring I lends among the distinguished.

self many admiring friends among the distinguished men of that kingdom. Since Mr. Stevenson's return to America, he has devoted all of his time and talent to pursuits of agriculture and to the advancement of the interests of the University, of which institution he was the rector at the time of his death, and has ever been one of its earliest and truest friends. "In the death of Mr. Stevenson Virginia has lost one of her most distinguished sons, and Albemaria one of its hest dilitems. As a politician, Mr. Stevenson's name must be well known to all intelligent readers; but it remains to us who knew him as a mend and neighbor to bear testimony to the fact that he possessed all of those noble qualities of heart and head which go to make up the character of a noble man. Peace be to to make up the character of a noble man.

ble ashes | Richmond Daily Disney Richmond Daily Dispatch, Jan. 29.